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ANNUAL REPORT

1963

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR J. ASHWORTH

Vice Chairman
ALDERMAN G. TOMLINSON

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. H. NUTTALL) EX-OFFICIO

ALDERMAN F. H. HOWARTH

ALDERMAN MRS. A. INGHAM

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COUNCILLOR J. JORDAN

COUNCILLOR J. T. MELIA

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. MILLS

COUNCILLOR F. PLATT

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

T. S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

C. CUNLIFFE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

I. T. SIMPSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

A. HALLIWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

J. M. DAVEY

Clerks :

A. H. FISHER A.R.S.H., O.N.C. (Building).
MISS J. VIPHAM.

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To the Mayor and Members of the Rawtenstall Borough Council :

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1963 on the health and sanitary condition of the town.

During the year there were only 253 cases of infectious diseases, and of these 222 were measles. Once again there were no cases of diphtheria, and only fourteen cases of whooping cough. May I take this opportunity of reminding the public at large and parents of young children in particular of the necessity to immunise young children against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. It will be seen from the contents of the report that only 130 children born during the year were protected against diphtheria and whooping cough, and only twenty one children against poliomyelitis.

Is it really necessary for these diseases to raise their heads once again before the parents of young children realise that prevention of these particular diseases is much easier than the cure or treatment afterwards?

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the birth rate of 18.3 per 1,000 population was slightly higher than the previous year, and is comparable with the national average.

Mention must be made of the fact that again last year there were no maternal deaths for the 5th year in succession. This reflects great credit on the midwifery service whether in hospital or at home, but once again reminds us that no mother was lost because of the care taken during ante-natal and delivery periods. The future mothers of this town must be educated to take advantage of all the services at their disposal during pregnancy.

The major causes of death are still the same as in the previous years, namely those due to cancer, cerebral disasters, coronary disease and other heart diseases. It is encouraging to note that the numbers of these due to bronchitis reduced last year to only eleven. It is hoped that with the increasing trend to clean up the atmosphere, the scourge of the north, i.e. bronchitis will become less of a problem. Decreased air pollution might also make it more attractive to come and live and work in the north.

It is felt that another factor which could influence the amount of pollution in the atmosphere is the trend and public demand for one form or another of central heating in homes, especially those which are being built by the Corporation or by private enterprise. This may lead to occupiers of older houses also desirous of obtaining these higher standards of heating which are being provided in the newly built houses.

Your attention is drawn to the incidence of Brucellosis, and until the scheme for the elimination of this disease from cattle has been carried out, there is no doubt that heat treated milk, pasteurised or sterilised, is the only milk which can be guaranteed to be free from disease producing organisms.

Part of the year was under the guidance of your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. H. T. Wade to whom many thanks must be recorded for his work over the previous years.

May I express my thanks to the members of the Council, senior officials and the staff of the Health Department for their unstinted help on my arrival here last year as your new medical officer.

Yours sincerely,

T. SEYMOUR JONES

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Registrar General's estimated population figures for mid year 1963 was 23,830. The adjusted birth rate was 18.3 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 18.2, the adjusted death rate was 15.3 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 12.2.

The infant mortality rate was 17.6 per 1,000 live births compared with the national rate 20.9.

There were seven infant deaths of which four occurred in the first week of life. There were no maternal deaths.

There were 253 cases of infectious disease notified. The district was apparently completely free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis. One case of food poisoning was reported.

Milk and public water supplies gave satisfactory results on sampling, except that organisms causing undulant fever were present in 37 milk samples.

Efforts have been continued to reduce industrial smoke pollution and propaganda is being carried out to induce householders to reduce pollution from domestic fires. The Council has not yet adopted a scheme for the control of smoke pollution from domestic premises.

Discretionary and Standard Grants for the improvement of houses were approved in 107 cases.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,528
Number of Inhabited Houses - according to the Rate Books	..								8,703
Number of Inhabited Houses - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,079
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£594,820
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,275
Population - Registrar General's Estimate (Mid-year 1963)									23,830
Population - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,575
Population - Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,426
Population - Census 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,869

BIRTHS

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate				199	174	373
	(Illegitimate				11	13	24
	{ Total				210	187	397
Still Births	(Legitimate				3	9	12
	(Illegitimate				-	-	-
	{ Total				3	9	12
<u>DEATHS</u>							
Infantile	(Legitimate				7	-	7
	(Illegitimate				-	-	-
	{ Total				7	-	7
Maternal	(Puerperal Sepsis				-	-	-
	(Other Maternal Causes				-	-	-
	{ Total				-	-	-

Neo-natal Mortality - infants under four weeks
of age

5 - 5

Total number of Deaths from all Causes .. 188 205 393

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	16.7
Adjusted Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	18.3
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	29.3
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	17.6
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Total Births	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	12.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	39.1
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	10.1
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	16.5
Adjusted Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	15.3
Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-
Death Rate from Cancer	3.15

ENGLAND AND WALES

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	18.2
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	12.2
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	20.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	14.2
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0.28

CAUSE OF DEATH					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	2	-	2
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	10	6	16
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			..	10	1	11
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..		7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				18	17	35
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	2	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system			..	28	45	73
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	45	29	74
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	4	3	7
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	26	41	67
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	8	4	12
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	3	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	4	7	11
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			..	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	3	3	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			..	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	-	4	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	-	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				10	18	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	3	1	4
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	5	4	9
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	2	1	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	-	-
TOTALS					188	205	393

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
BOROUGH

Year	Popu- lation	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Infant Mort. per 1,000 Live Births	Actual Still Births	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births
			Actual		All Births			
			Leg.	Illeg.				
1963	23,830	16.5	373	24	16.7	18	12	-
1962	23,860	15.2	368	25	16.5	28	4	-
1961	23,910	15.6	340	22	15.1	8	6	-
1960	23,970	14.8	355	19	15.6	32	6	-
1959	24,030	17.4	306	15	13.4	28	7	-
1958	24,230	15.7	319	12	13.7	18	12	2.92
1957	24,430	17.0	317	19	13.8	15	6	-
1956	24,650	14.4	312	17	13.3	15	8	-
1955	24,840	16.9	324	10	13.4	33	11	-
1954	24,900	16.1	329	9	13.6	30	4	2.92
1953	24,950	21.7	339	13	14.1	23	9	2.77
1952	25,140	14.0	319	24	13.6	32	8	2.85
1951	25,320	16.8	322	12	13.2	33	11	-
1950	25,350	15.5	339	16	14.0	37	7	2.76
1949	25,220	15.4	368	18	15.3	28	5	-
1948	25,140	14.2	389	19	16.2	48	13	3.93
1947	24,630	15.3	486	9	20.0	58	11	2.38
1946	24,300	14.2	365	23	15.9	35	15	7.35
1945	23,000	17.3	305	21	14.1	55	10	5.95
1944	23,630	15.5	386	16	17.3	57	9	4.86
1943	23,630	15.6	323	15	14.3	18	8	2.89
1942	26,030	12.6	307	10	12.9	35	18	-
1941	25,770	14.8	294	8	11.7	47	17	8.92
1940	26,030	14.8	274	5	10.7	47	12	-
1939	26,810	14.1	269	11	10.4	60	7	3.48
1938	27,070	14.0	311	10	11.8	62	12	6.00
1937	27,300	15.1	257	9	9.7	71	11	7.22
1936	27,710	14.4	323	12	12.0	59	20	-
1935	27,940	13.3	263	12	9.8	50	22	-
1934	28,020	12.4	340	17	12.7	78	12	2.71
1933	28,130	13.8	270	13	10.0	56	19	3.31
1932	28,500	13.2	307	9	11.0	63	21	8.90
1931	28,890	13.4	352	15	12.7	49	22	5.14
1930	28,660	13.2	330	13	11.9	84	22	-
1925	28,960	13.0	420	13	14.9	87	7	4.62
1920	28,470	13.3	559	34	20.8	89	9	6.91

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The County Council is responsible for the following local health services which are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme :- Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council :- control of infectious diseases, provision of suitable water supplies, control of cleansing and disposal of refuse, inspection of all food and food preparing premises including the inspection of all meat carcasses at private slaughterhouses, sampling of food stuffs (milk, ice cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination, sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation, statutory nuisances, rodent control, offensive trades, smoke abatement and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during 1963 is shown by the following table :-

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION							
Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 and over
130	156	11	5	1	-	-	-

The number of children who were given a reinforcement injection during 1963 i.e. subsequent to complete course, is as follows :-

AGE GROUP			
0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14 incl.	15 and over
209	102	8	-

The number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1963, is as follows :-

Age at 31.12.63	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 and over
Number Immunised	130	1,296	1,170	1,588	322

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS DURING 1963

	Year of Birth								
	Born prior to 1933	1933-42	1943-48	1949-58	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Oral Vaccine - 3 doses of 3 drops	39	25	10	48	16	25	69	179	21

In addition 42 reinforcement doses after salk vaccine and 351 other reinforcement doses were given to persons in the above age groups.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1954 TO 1963

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	16	7	3	5	6	20	17	22	4	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia)	35	44	34	47	23	29	27	29	8	8
Acute Influenzal "										
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	5	1	13	12	-	2	1	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	112	3	307	2	95	38	29	2	30	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	21	417	42	306	174	142	272	331	13	222
Whooping Cough	74	104	86	31	23	24	12	3	-	14
Malaria - Contracted Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	4	-	1	-	8	3	1	-	1
TOTALS	261	584	478	394	338	273	360	395	56	253

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations during the year :

<u>Details of Examination</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Faeces Specimens</u>			
Dysentery	-	38	38
Typhoid	-	38	38
Salmonella	2	38	40
Specific Coliform	-	2	2
Staph. aureus	-	1	1
Anaerobes	-	1	1
Sh. Sonnei	4	-	4

Positive Negative Total

Throat Swabs

C. Diphtheriae	-	1	1
Vincent's organisms	-	1	1
Group A. Haemolytic streptococci	1	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS

There were four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Enquiries are made in every case about the source of the infection, and family and other close contacts of the patient are examined.

At the beginning of the year there were 143 cases of tuberculosis on the register. Six cases were added and 51 cases taken off the register, leaving a total of 98 cases on the register at the end of the year. The following table gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

PARTICULAR OF CASES ON REGISTER DURING 1963.

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases on register at beginning of year	58	54	112	18	13	31	76	67	143
No. of cases added to register during year	4	-	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
No. of cases removed from register during year:-									
(a) Died	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
(b) Left the district	5	9	14	6	4	10	11	13	24
(c) Recovered ..	10	8	18	3	5	8	13	13	26
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases remaining on register at end of year	47	36	83	10	5	15	57	41	98

The following table gives the age groups of new cases taken on the register and deaths of cases removed from the register during 1963.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1944 - 1963.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1944	12	5	17
1945	10	4	14
1946	11	3	14
1947	7	1	8
1948	11	3	14
1949	9	-	9
1950	8	-	8
1951	7	1	8
1952	7	-	7
1953	6	-	6
1954	7	-	7
1955	8	-	8
1956	-	-	-
1957	4	-	4
1958	2	-	2
1959	3	-	3
1960	2	-	2
1961	3	1	4
1962	-	-	-
1963	1	-	1

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report for 1963. The report reviews work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the calendar year, except in so far as the report on Public Cleansing covers the financial year up to the 31st March, 1964.

The year was prominent for decisions taken with respect to improving sub-standard housing conditions. Details of the review made of 5,633 houses in the Borough are given in the Housing Section of this report. The total number of houses in the Borough is 8,703 of which 2,224 are Council houses built in this century mostly since 1920. Apart from isolated farms and cottages, and certain large houses mainly provided with modern amenities, the review and decisions cover all houses built in the 19th Century and before. Policy decisions and implications may be summarised as follows :

(a) Following the representation of 706 unfit dwellings in the period 1956-1962, clearance programmes commencing in 1963 at the rate of 200 houses per year should result in the representation of clearance areas being concluded on present day 'unfit' standards by 1969. By 1971/72 the affected families should be re-housed and the sites cleared.

(b) Conversion and improvement of sound, well-sited 'back to back' houses and associated 'through' houses cover a maximum number of 802 houses, of which the Housing Committee may invoke compulsory purchase powers in 655 instances where owners are unable or unwilling to effect improvements. At this stage, it does not appear practicable to commence large scale conversion schemes until clearance programmes are concluded, although there is nothing to prevent individual owners carrying out these improvements with grant assistance where approved.

(c) With the clarification of programmes for dealing with the worst products of the 19th Century, it seemed desirable to turn our attention to what have been described as the 'twilight' houses. These are the soundly built terraced houses, the majority of which do not possess all, or some, of the desirable modern amenities, viz. hot water supply, bath, wash basin, internal W.C. and ventilated food store. Before any programmes can be recommended, it seemed necessary to carry out a survey of these properties to assess their deficiencies. A pilot postal survey involving 450 houses proved so successful that it was decided to cover all the 2,812 houses in the Borough upon which information is required. A simple questionnaire is sent to each occupier requiring information on the provision of the various amenities and a pre-paid stamped addressed envelope is enclosed for reply. This survey should be completed in 1964, and from the information received, it is hoped to be able to plan programmes to deal with this large problem.

At the time of writing this report, the Housing Act, 1964, has just received Royal Assent and this legislation, for the first time, attempts to deal with this type of sub-standard house. Preliminary opinion seems to indicate that the new powers lack 'teeth', but this will be proved or otherwise by testing them by practical application. I trust that 20th Century Rawtenstall, which has so long had to suffer so many housing indignities spawned by the Industrial Revolution, and which can now look to a solution of its peculiar 'back to back' problem within the reasonable future, can be in the vanguard of local authorities with regard to the provision of modern amenities to its large number of soundly built terraced houses.

My last report reviewed the reasons why, for the time being, Rawtenstall had decided not to proceed with the creation of smoke control areas. These were mainly due to its commitments with housing problems and the fact that Rawtenstall has not been designated as a 'black' area. Although domestic smoke control should be a must in the future, one cannot help feeling some relief at not having become involved at this stage. Mainly as a result of rapid technical changes in the Gas Industry which have become apparent within the last year, the solid fuel position has altered considerably, and one cannot help but incline to the view that domestic smoke control in the future will develop by the increased installation of central heating systems, using various types of fuels, and where these do not obtain by an increased use of gas and electricity. Suitable smokeless solid fuels in any appreciable quantity will be confined to houses with under-floor draught-type open fires (e.g. Baxi type), or the closed or openable stoves, or room heaters as they are now being described. Until the fuel policy is clarified, it seems desirable to defer reconsideration of the Committee's previous decision. However, there is some satisfaction to be obtained from the results of efforts made to reduce industrial smoke pollution, the details of which are given in the section of the report dealing with Atmospheric Pollution.

Since the industrial smoke problem was tackled in 1958, the use of coal by industry has been reduced by close on 70% and the majority of the coal tonnage now used is being fired by modern mechanical and smokeless methods. On these facts alone, one would expect a useful contribution to be made towards cleaning the atmosphere. It is unfortunate that the daily smoke measurements in the centre of the town were not taken prior to some of these improvements being carried out. However, one can observe a healthy trend in reviewing figures for the past five years. The last three years gave an average reduction in 'smoke' measurements of 28% compared with the average for 1959 and 1960. Weather conditions influence figures, particularly in fog periods, and it is unwise to compare figures year by year, but it is considered that this extended review does indicate a welcome downward trend in pollution. The pollution figures do not justify complacency and domestic smoke control could produce more spectacular results. When the time is more opportune, the problem should be tackled with determination.

The coming into operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, although increasing the amount of time required to be devoted to meat inspection work at the four local slaughterhouses, did not present any undue problems. The compulsory system of meat inspection and the legalising of methods and judgements with respect to meat carcasses and offals, inaugurated by the Regulations were little different from the system of meat inspection previously carried out. The stamping of inspected carcasses and the system of charging the trade for the service was new.

On the Public Cleansing side of the Department's work, notable features of the years activities were the approval for commencement in April 1964, of a municipal dustbin scheme; the approval of plans and tenders of the erection of a new Cleaning Depot due to be completed by September 1964, and the approval of plans for new public conveniences at Waterfoot.

I again wish to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to members of the Health and other Committees for their encouragement and support, and also to express my appreciation to other Chief Officers and their staff for their wholehearted co-operation.

With pleasure I again record the conscientious and unstinting service given by a very capable and loyal staff and body of employees, to whom I give my personal thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. CUNLIFFE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

1. PUBLIC SUPPLY

As a result of a regrouping of water undertakings, the Bolton Corporation became the responsible authority on the 1st April 1963 for the public water supply, which previously had been under the control of the Irwell Valley Water Board for the 8,319 houses on public supply, excluding ninety five houses in the Cowpe district which up to April were supplied from mains provided and maintained by the Bacup Corporation. Eighty five new houses and forty eight existing houses were connected to the public supply during the year.

Upland surface water reservoirs at Clowbridge, Greenfold and Clough Bottom, all of which are chlorinated and filtered, provide the source for the main public supply. Owing to certain waters being derived from peaty moorlands there is a liability to plumbo-solvency and the water is lime treated to overcome this. From the tests made after treatment the water was seen to have no significant plumbo-solvent action. The Undertaking report that during the year 351 samples of raw water were subject to bacteriological examination, 943 partial chemical analyses and forty three full chemical analyses. The results show that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality. This was also confirmed by the seventeen samples of water submitted by this authority for bacteriological examination.

2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Every attention was given to the quality of the private supplies in the area which covers 908 houses of which 229 are not within reasonable limits of the public supply. 187 samples were collected for bacteriological examination, seventy seven were found to be unsatisfactory and three chemical analyses proved satisfactory. Forty eight houses on private supply were connected to the public supply and schemes for supplying other houses with a satisfactory supply are awaiting details from the Water Undertaking. Efforts were made during the year with the Greenbank Estate Company for the connection of their mains with the public supply, but on writing this report, this matter had not been settled. The following figures illustrate the present position with regard to private water supplies and compare it with the position as it was in 1950, prior to water supply conversion schemes commencing:

	<u>Houses</u>
Connections to public supply	1017
Demolished	166
Schemes at present in hand	81
Affected by Clearance programmes	300
Balance of Greenbank (chlorinated) supply	221
Outstanding small supplies	77
Total number of houses originally on private water supplies where conversion has been reasonably practicable	<u>1,862</u>
Isolated properties	229

It will be observed from the previous page, that apart from Greenbank supply which is chlorinated, the number of outstanding houses (seventy seven) on private supply is comparatively few in comparison with the figures obtaining a few years ago when accounts made of schemes in hand and property due for demolition.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme is on the separate system. The sewage disposal plant is situated in the neighbouring town of Haslingden and is controlled by the Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bacup Outfall Sewage Board. Treatment is by precipitation and filtration.

Twenty-one new houses and 4 existing houses have been connected to the sewerage system during the year. A new sewer has been laid to serve housing development at Peers Clough Road. Three hundred houses are not connected to the sewerage system but the majority of these are outlying farms and cottages not connected by reason of their isolation.

There were 266 inspections made in connection with drainage defects and 460 complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the Department during the year. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service and complaints are normally dealt with within 24 hours of receipt.

The Health Sub-Committee have powers delegated to them to enable expeditious action to be taken under the drainage provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rivers Irwell, Limy Water and Whitewell Brook are polluted by industrial premises in the area and improvement in this matter is one of the chief sanitary requirements in the district, although in recent years the last mentioned stream has been appreciably improved and fishing takes place over an appreciable length.

The most offensive section of river is the Limy Water with an estimated dry weather flow of no more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day. When it is considered that the daily effluent from the two largest works on the banks is 2 million gallons, it can be seen that the stream is practically made up of trade waste during periods of drought. The appointed day for the operation of the principal provisions of the new Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961 was 1st June, 1963. From that date it is an offence to continue to discharge trade or sewage effluent into a stream unless application has been made before that date for the River Board's consent.

Contact was made on a number of occasions during the year with the Mersey Rivers Board and the fullest co-operation was obtained from the officers concerned. One works in the area provides a particularly difficult problem and although we have been assured by the Board that they will give close attention to the standard of effluent to be discharged by consent, in the light of present scientific knowledge, there does not appear to be any economically practicable method of securing a completely satisfactory effluent.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of closets attached to these middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
No. of dry ashpits (exclusive of middens)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
No. of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,719
No. of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,176
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,834

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in converting or abolishing the insanitary waste water closet which for so long has been a feature of the town's sanitary accommodation. One hundred and fifty-one conversions were carried out, 56 through the Council's scheme of contribution whereby £10 is granted for each waste water closet converted and 95 by way of discretionary or standard grants. There still remains, however, approximately 1700 waste water closets in existence in the town, although many of these are associated with property which will ultimately be demolished.

Since the Council's scheme was instituted in May, 1952, applications have been approved for the conversion of 48 pail closets and 1,192 waste water closets. Grants approved total £1,113, 8.10d. in respect of pails and £11,417. 5. 3d. in respect of waste water closets.

There still remains 241 pail closets in the Borough, 121 of which are emptied by the department by a weekly collection, the remaining 120 pails are situated at farms too remote and inaccessible for emptying purposes. Since 1952, 101 pail closets have been abolished either by way of grant schemes or housing action.

The outstanding pails collected by the department can be classified as follows :-

Category	Class of Property		TOTAL
	Reasonable Life	Due for Demolition	
1. Pails within 100 ft. distance of sewer and water supply.	-	7	7
2. Pails within reasonable distance but some sewer extension required.	4	4	8
3. Pails requiring appreciable sewer extension or water supply.	19	-	9
4. Pails in remote areas unlikely to be sewered.	56	41	97
TOTALS	69	52	121

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING 1963.

The following table gives the number of inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year.

<u>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION</u>							<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Air Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Cleansing and Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	3	249
Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	-	5
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	134	266
Factories with Mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	25
Factories (others)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	50	84
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	28
Nuisances (Miscellaneous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	5	81
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	-	228
Refuse Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	100	400
River Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	9	148
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	5	135
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	-	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Water Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	-	229
Water Supplies (private)	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	27	139
Water Supplies (public)	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	-	26
<u>HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</u>									
Dwelling house repairs - H.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	320	555
Dwelling house repairs - P.H.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	105	193
Enquiries (Miscellaneous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	3	82
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	12	130
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	2	367
<u>FOOD ADMINISTRATION</u>									
Diseases of Animals Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Food Premises - Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
- Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
- Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
- Food Preparing	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
- Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
- Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
- Hawkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10
Ice Cream Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	-	11
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,169	-	1,169
Milk Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Milk Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	33	202
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	-	30
TOTALS							4,064	852	4,916

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR

The following list of housing defects and nuisances were discovered, remedied and dealt with by serving of notice.

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS AND NUISANCES RECORD IN JOURNAL (P.H.A.)

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Roofs	14	17
Chimney flues	4	3
Eaves gutters	7	8
Rain water pipes	11	9
Walls - structure	2	2
Walls pointings	9	9
Yarn surfacings	1	2
Outbuildings	11	20
Pails - defective	1	1
Pails - converted	1	-
Waste water closets defective ..	20	21
Waste water closets insufficient	2	3
Fresh water closets defective ..	1	1
Drains	25	22
Ceilings	5	7
Wall plaster	-	4
Windows	11	16
Doors	12	5
Floors	7	1
Staircases	1	1
Fireplaces	1	1
Water supply fittings	2	4
Water supply improvements	13	14
Offensive accumulations	3	1
	<u>164</u>	<u>172</u>
TOTALS		

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	94
Statutory	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A further drive was made during the year to secure improvements to industrial boilers, particularly in view of the fact that the defence available under the Clean Air Act, 1956, that it had not been possible to complete necessary alterations to plant ceased on the 5th July, 1963. Six industrial firms carried out improvements to plant thus lowering still further the local pollution from industrial sources.

The maximum weekly tonnage of coal used by industry during peak winter months is 372 tons compared with 1120 tons prior to 1956, of which only 72 tons is 'hand fired' as against 379 tons formerly. Hand fired boilers, and often the mechanically fired 'sprinkler' types, are the ones which in the past have given rise to the greatest amount of pollution. The tonnage of coal now fired by 'sprinkler' stokers is 80 tons per week as against 579 tons. The following table gives the details of these improvements, the figures in brackets are those relating to 1958.

Method of firing boilers	Number of boilers and classification of steam utilisation					
	Power and/or process and heating		Heating		Total	
	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage
<u>Coal (tons)</u> <u>Hand fired</u>	1 (12)	6 (256)	8 (20)	66 (123)	9 (32)	72 (379)
<u>Mechanically fired</u>						
Sprinklers	2 (17)	40 (549)	3 (2)	40 (30)	5 (19)	80 (579)
Overhead Sprinkler	1 (-)	3 (-)	1 (-)	6 (-)	2 (-)	9 (-)
Low ram coking	- (5)	- (152)	1 (-)	5 (-)	1 (5)	5 (152)
Chain grate	6 (1)	170 (10)	-	-	6 (1)	170 (10)
Underfeed	3 (-)	21 (-)	3 (-)	15 (-)	6 (-)	36 (-)
<u>Oil</u> <u>(galls.)</u>	13 (35)	240 (967)	16 (22)	132 (153)	29 (57)	372 (1120)
	17 (-)	83,500 (-)	4 (1)	3,420 (500)	21 (1)	86,920 (500)

The following table gives the results of smoke observations taken during the year :

Total number of observations	19
Complying with Regulations	14
Not complying with Regulations	5

Rawtenstall has not been designated as a 'black area' and in view of this and the fact of its large commitments with slum clearance programmes, the Health Committee decided against proceeding with domestic smoke control in 1962. The authority is, however, a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Twenty eight local authorities participate in the Scheme. Two volumetric instruments measuring amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are situated, one at the Department's office in the town centre, and the other on the first floor of the Hall Carr Co-operative Grocery Store. Records are also kept of rainfall, wind direction, wind force and temperatures, in order to correlate the influence of meteorological conditions on levels of atmospheric pollution. The average smoke concentration readings for 1963 reveal that 187 and 219 microgrammes per cubic metre of air were respectively recorded by the Town Centre and Hall Carr apparatus. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research gives the average daily smoke concentration for 61 towns and boroughs in the North of England as 219 microgrammes per cubic metre. The figures are similar to the results obtained by 27 authorities in the Inner London belt. Comments on the trend of the local pollution measurements are made in the introductory letter.

Monthly reports on the whole of this work are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided, whilst a monthly summary is issued for all recording stations in the country. The results are also forwarded to the Technical Officer of the Consultative Committee previously referred to, and the participating authorities regularly examine and discuss the significance of the results of their readings as well as discussing the various problems associated with smoke control in the industrial and domestic fields.

The results of the air sampling apparatus and meteorological records are appended.

MONTHLY POLLUTION AVERAGES

MONTH	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	No. 29 Kay Street	Hall Carr	No. 29 Kay Street	Hall Carr
Jan.	403	442	366	410
Feb.	292	300	307	306
Mar.	211	221	224	194
Apr.	185	192	195	184
May	127	131	153	135
June	57	74	71	85
July	73	100	82	105
Aug.	65	94	82	97
Sept.	106	147	104	134
Oct.	177	212	162	161
Nov.	242	315	213	212
Dec.	311	411	260	280
Annual Average daily pollution	187	219	186	192

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND POLLUTION

Meteorological Conditions	No. of days	Smoke	SO ₂	SMOKE in microgrammes per cubic metre.		
Fog	4	850	996	Average	Highest	Lowest
Clear	60	186	207			
Cloudy	51	203	207	187	1,084	16
Overcast	41	206	99	SULPHUR DIOXIDE in mgrms/m ³		
Rain (+.01")	29	174	150			
Wet (+.04")	119	150	148	Average	Highest	Lowest
				186	1,540	41
RAINFALL IN INCHES				TEMPERATURE °F		
Total	Highest Daily	Highest Monthly		Av. Max.	Highest	Av. min. Lowest
41.10"	1.37"	8.03"		51	83	39 12

Wind Direction	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂	Wind Velocity	Force No.	No. days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂
N.	4	184	160	Calm Air	0	-	-	-
NE.	43	179	180	Light Air	1	45	254	247
E.	26	222	190	Light Breeze	2	99	225	213
SE.	39	207	188	Gentle Breeze	3	84	159	170
S.	10	257	238	Moderate Wind	4	58	129	142
SW.	120	234	246	Fresh Wind	5	11	147	158
W.	40	124	145	Strong Wind	6	3	73	89
NW.	22	198	179	Moderate Gale	7	2	140	182
				Fresh Gale	8	3	118	147

DISINFESTATION

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help. Treatment for householders is free if their co-operation can be secured, and the methods vary according to circumstances. The substances used are 10% D.D.T. powders with pyrethrum, 5% liquid D.D.T. in kerosene and Murfume D.D.T. and Murfume Lindane smoke generators.

Treatment by the Department's staff has been undertaken in the following cases :-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Cockroaches - Domestic	29	50
- Schools	13	43
- Factories	4	8
Fleas - Police Cells	1	3
- Domestic	3	11
Silver Fish - Schools	1	2
- Domestic	2	2
Wasps - Domestic	3	4
Flies - Domestic	4	10
- Factories	1	1
Centipedes - Domestic	1	1
Plaster - Domestic	1	5
Beetles		

Five visits were made during the year in connection with the disinfection of rooms and articles.

SCHOOLS

There are 21 schools in the Borough and the following table sets out the general standard of sanitary arrangements. The Regulations referred to are based on the School Premises Amended Regulations.

Yard Surfaces unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Accommodation :-						
Fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	21
Trough closets only	..	..	..	..	..	-
Refuse Disposal by dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	21
Water Supply :-						
Public mains	..	..	..	..	..	21
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	..	-
Washing facilities unsatisfactory according to standard prescribed by Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	-
Drinking facilities unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	-

The facilities for handling school meals were mainly satisfactory and a high standard of cleanliness was observed. A central meal kitchen supplies the majority of schools, the meals being carried in insulated containers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one tripe dresser in the Borough who proposed during 1964 to move to more suitable premises which lent themselves to the carrying out of improvements.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 which brought into force a new licensing system for caravans, has two objects

- (i) to control the location of caravan sites by seeking appropriate planning permission
- (ii) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

This latter provision is governed by the issue of site licences by the local authority, which are only issued if planning permission is obtained. A total of four licences have been issued to date, subject to the necessary conditions.

RAG FLOCK

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and the Act repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. There are no licensed premises within the Borough but three premises are registered as users of filling materials.

RODENT CONTROL

Considerable work was done during the year. One man is employed full time with extra assistance being furnished as required for sewer and river bank treatments. A free service is given to tenants of domestic property but a charge is made for the treatment of business and farm premises.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The following summary sets out the work carried out to deal with surface infestations. The figures show a similar number of treatments carried out compared with the previous year. All infestations were of a minor nature.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All Others	
No. of Properties in Local Authority's District.	12	8,703	144	2,073	10,932
Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	180	3	43	228
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat Minor	2	72	3	25	102
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	-	115	-	24	139
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the act.	-	11	2	-	13
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat Minor	-	1	2	-	3
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	-	5	-	-	5
Total No. of properties otherwise inspected	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out, including reinspections.	8	893	15	204	1,112
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	2	193	3	49	247
Total treatments carried out including retreatments.	2	203	3	51	259

SEWER TREATMENT

The sewers in the town were treated twice during the year. During the second treatment, only four manholes were revealed to be infested. It is maintained that the satisfactory results have been due to the adoption in 1956 of the extended baiting technique, and the use of paranitrophenol as a mould inhibitor. In resistant areas, warfarin treatments have been given in lieu of the direct poisons.

	<u>Test</u> <u>Baiting</u>	<u>Treatment</u> <u>First</u> <u>Second</u>	
No. of manholes in sewerage system	2,382	2,382	2,382
No. of manholes baited	404	77	33
No. of manholes showing 'take'	36	13	4
No. of manholes showing complete 'take'	-	6	-

In order that comparisons may be made, the town's manholes are divided into twenty-four, one hundred lot sections, thus the number of manholes found to be infested in any one section can be expressed as a percentage. The following table compares the percentage number of infested manholes in each section in 1956 with the 1963 figures.

Section No.	Percentage No. of treated manholes found infested.	
	1956	1963
1	19	-
2	6	-
3	22	1.0
4	41	-
5	16	1.5
6	2	1.0
7	43	0.5
8	28	-
9	10	2.0
10	8	-
11	37	0.5
12	13	1.0
13	20	-
14	15	-
15	21	-
16	12	-
17	4	-
18	3	-
19	16	0.5
20	11	-
21	Not installed	1.0
22	"	-
23	"	-
24	"	-

RIVER TREATMENTS

A complete river treatment was not undertaken in 1963, but six small sections were treated in conjunction with treatment of premises and/or complaints.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The above Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952 seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. All primary inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Four premises are licensed under the above Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	182	-	-
Factories not included above to which Section 7 applies	159	-	-
Other premises to which Section 7 applies	8	-	-
	349	-	-

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with Section 133(1)(c) of the Factories Act, 1961, notifications on the August list were received from seven factory occupiers in the Borough that 33 outworkers were employed in classes of work specified by Order. This shows an increase of 4 outworkers from last year. These were entirely connected with the slipper and glove industries. In 13 cases, where the outworker carried on work outside the Borough, the appropriate Local Authorities were informed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of domestic and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour. Two 16/18 cubic yard rear-loading fore-and-aft tipping vehicles each operate with six men per team, whilst a similar vehicle of 12 cubic yard capacity operates with four men and maintain a regular weekly service. A 10 cubic yard Derby type side loading vehicle is employed, mainly for the collection of trade waste paper but of a type suitable for general work.

The type and age of the vehicles are as follows :-

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>
S. & D. Freighter 'N' Type with Chelsea body with loaders cab (used as a 'standby').	1951	NTE 837
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yards capacity, and loaders cab.	1956	YTE 74
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yards capacity, and loaders cab.	1958	435 DTC
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 12c yards capacity, and loaders cab.	1962	507 XTB
Karrier Bantam 10 c. yards capacity.	1962	687 TE

The average length of haul to tip for the 16/18cu. yard vehicle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles as against $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles for the smaller vehicle. Nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four bins are collected weekly by the three teams, giving a performance of 123 bins per man per day. The operation of a 'stint' system works very satisfactorily as an incentive. Originally measured by the foreman working with the various teams, each district was allocated a certain number of bins to complete per week. To date the system ensuring a regular weekly collection seems to have been flexible enough to have coped with a reduction from a 44 to 42 hour working week, difficulties in recruiting suitable labour, adverse weather conditions, new building resulting in longer carries of dustbins than those associated with demolished houses; all without increase in staff. The number of working days lost due to sickness and injury amounted to 121, or the labour of one man for six months. The labour change-over was fairly high and difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable labour.

REFUSE STORAGE

The Health Committee during the year approved the commencement of a rate-borne municipal bin scheme to commence in April 1964. This decision was very welcome and the system will offer many advantages over the previous arrangement of reliance on the co-operation of owners in the absence of effective legislation. Broadly, the scheme will be based on a renewal principle. Owners (including the Council) will be responsible for the provision of the initial bin, and one bin renewal will be allowed for each hereditament producing domestic type refuse. The bins will be provided with rubber lids.

During the year, 449 dustbins, 317 rubber lids and 117 galvanised lids were supplied to owners by the Department.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Hydraulic Loading Shovel which has operated since 1958 was replaced in March 1963, by a similar type vehicle with improved modification. The shovel acting as a dozer levels the tipped refuse, consolidates and covers adequately by utilizing the material from the old tip. The old tipped material forms an effective covering material, the refuse having broken down into an innocuous ash like material. No refuse is exposed longer than 24 hours and there is complete coverage of the tip for each week-end. The effective and prompt sealing reduces the risk of rat infestation, and although three check treatments were given during the year, only minor infestations were revealed.

Work was completed during the year on the new culvert which replaced the old one which fractured. This scheme was also tied in with the tip development scheme which visualises utilising on lease 9.4 acres of land on the westerly side of the present tip. The proposed scheme of tipping which has received planning approval is expected to be spread over 10-12 years, following which it will be soiled and re-seeded, and revert back as a level plateau to agricultural use. The number of loads tipped were as follows:

Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,788
Sweepings	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Gully Material	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
Various	..	..	..	..	..	..	291

PAIL CLOSETS

The mechanical gully emptier is hired from the Highways Department on one and a half days per week for the emptying of 121 pails provided at unsewered property. The large majority of these pails are emptied weekly and on each occasion, the emptied pail is charged with approximately a gallon of 'white' disinfectant fluid.

CLEANSING COSTS

The cost of refuse collection and disposal (excluding excreta removed) for the financial year ending 31st March 1964, was as follows :-

			<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Totals</u>
			£	£	£
Total gross expenditure	..	..	19,303	8,159	27,462
Gross income	..	..	351	1,687	2,038
Nett Cost	..	..	18,952	6,472	25,424
Nett cost per 1,000 population	..		795	271	1,066
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	..		1,935	661	2,596
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nett cost per ton	..	..	3 3 1	1 2 6	4 5 7

SALVAGE

The weight and value of salvage collected during the year was as follows :-

					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Water Paper	..	..	..	..	238	13	4	1,432	4	0
Textiles	..	..	..	..		14	3	7	14	6
Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..			2		3	6
Non-ferrous Metals	..	..	..	..		1	2	5	12	9
Scrap Tins	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	6	8	6
String.	..	..	..	..		6	2	1	6	0
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	241	17	1	1,453	9	3
Less Salvage 'Bonus'	..	..	..	..				363	3	10
Nett Income	..	..	..	..				1,090	5	5

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are eight ladies' and gentlemen's public conveniences, and eight urinals to which two hundred and twenty eight visits were paid by members of the staff during the year. Malicious damage continued to cause appreciable expenditure in repairs. Approvals have been given for the provision of new conveniences at Waterfoot to replace existing ones and also for conveniences to be sited within the proposed new Central Area development.

SECTION E.

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats & Bungalows
(a) By the local authority	20	12
(b) By other local authorities	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	21	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 286

Number of inspections made for the above purpose .. 748

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable, at reasonable expense, of being rendered fit:-

(a) Number found during the year	..	..	..	..	122
(b) Number at end of year	..	..	..	..	962

Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 164

CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	113	79	34
(2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangement, etc.	7	3	1
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2)	5	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1)	-	6	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health ..	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Displaced</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1)	16	23	8
(9) Under Sections 17(3), and 26	1	4	1
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	140	-
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings</u>
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48	19	19

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of Occupants</u>
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

<u>Action during year :-</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:-</u>	
	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(a) By private individuals to L.A.	25	-
(b) Finally approved by L.A.	26	-
(c) Submitted by L.A. to Ministry	-	13
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	13
(e) Work completed	32	-

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, - STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Action during year :-</u>	<u>No. of Dwelling Houses Affected</u>
(a) Submitted to L.A.	89
(b) Approved by L.A.	81
(c) Work completed	73

GENERAL

Fifteen Clearance Areas, involving 138 houses were represented during the year. Eleven of these areas involving 115 houses became the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. The action taken under slum clearance programmes since October, 1955, when full scale action commenced, may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Represented</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
52 Clearance Areas	657
Individual unfit houses	215
	<u>872</u>
Confirmed Orders and Undertakings	738
Awaiting confirmation	134
	<u>872</u>
<u>Displacements</u>	
Empty on representation	176
To L.A. houses	375
To other accommodation	121
Awaiting displacement from confirmed Orders	66
Awaiting displacement from unconfirmed Orders	134
	<u>872</u>
<u>Closures or Demolitions</u>	
Closed	101
Demolished	504
Vacated houses awaiting demolition	48
Occupied houses awaiting demolition after re-housing.	200
Houses retained under Sec. 48 Housing Act, 1957	19
	<u>872</u>

In addition to the above action taken in 1963, the Health Committee considered reports dealing with 5,633 houses which covered the bulk of the town's older properties, and briefly the facts and decisions may be summarised as follows.

No. of Houses

1. Clearance

Second five year slum clearance programme
(1963-1967) approved and integrated with
the house building programme.

1,097

Minimum programme for 1968
but this will probably be increased by
certain properties mentioned in 'Residue'
below. Clearance programmes will probably
extend to 1969.

60 Minimum 1,157

2. Conversion and Improvement of back to back houses and other 'through' houses associated with them in the same block.

Back to back houses for conversion or improvement; approved for purchase, if necessary, by the Housing Committee. 514

'Double fronted' back to back houses already improved by grant. 38

Back to back houses for conversion or improvement if owners submit schemes, otherwise for clearance. 66

'Through' houses associated with back to backs for improvement; to be purchased, if necessary by Housing Committee. 141

'Through' houses associated with back to backs scheduled for conversion but already improved by way of grant. 32

'Through' houses associated with back to backs dependant on schemes being submitted by owners, otherwise for clearance. 11 Maximum 802

3. Through terraced houses of a type suitable for modernisation by standard or discretionary grant assistance.

Postal survey commenced to ascertain compliance with 'five point standard' laid down for standard grant allowance. 2,812

Houses within this class, already improved by way of grant. 496 3,308

4. Residue borderline houses mainly over 100 years old requiring more detailed inspection before classification. 366

Total reviewed 5,633

At the end of the year there were 498 applicants for Council houses, of which 295 were included in the first priority list on the qualifying grounds prescribed by the Housing Committee.

There were no cases of overcrowding occurring in Council houses during the year.

The house building programme has been integrated with the proposed clearance programme, to make provision for the rehousing of the displaced families in the vicinity of their present locality so far as practical. Schemes for the erection of 129 dwellings were in hand, and a further 200 houses, flats and bungalows were contemplated at the end of the year.

SECTION F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local authorities are still responsible for many important duties connected with milk distribution, including the sampling of milk after it leaves the farm. They also possess the powers for prevention of infection of milk, and duties in connection with water supply, sewage disposal and housing at farm and dairy premises.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into operation in Rawtenstall on the 14th April 1958, and from that date, all retail dairymen were compelled to sell their milk under designation, i.e. tuberculin tested milk which is untreated, and pasteurised and sterilised milk, which are treated by heat. Some 36 producer retailers deliver milk in the Borough.

The following registrations and licences are in operation in the district :

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of registered distributors operating in the district 94

The following table details the number and results of samples taken during the year :-

<u>Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>		<u>No Result</u>
		<u>No. Positive</u>	<u>No. Negative</u>	
(a) Tuberculosis biological test	40	-	39	1
(b) Brucella Abortus, Ring test	145	99	45	1
(c) Brucella Abortus, Culture test	145	37	107	1
(d) Brucella Abortus, Biological test	-	-	-	-
<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. satisfactory</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>No Results</u>
(a) Phosphatase test	42	20	1	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	42	20	1	-
<u>Sterilised Milk</u>				
(a) Turbidity test	15	15	-	-

Comment has been made in previous reports on the local incidence of brucella organisms in the milk supply, and the point made that tuberculin tested milk was not necessarily safe milk. 145 samples of milk were taken last year by the Department for the purposes of checking milk supplies in this connection. This supplemented the sampling undertaken by the Lancashire County Council who also submit their samples of milk taken primarily for quality control for brucella investigation. Bulk sampling revealed infection in four herds during the year, and as in former years, we undertook individual cow sampling to trace infected cows. The four herds were found to involve twenty infected cows.

Since 1961, when serious attention was devoted to this matter, it has been revealed that out of the 30 herds in the town furnishing raw milk for retail sale, 12 have been found to be infected with brucella organisms during this period. These herds have involved 31 infected animals, the milk from all of which has been immediately isolated and sent for heat treatment. Later certain of these animals, where appropriate, have been slaughtered, the milk from others continues to be sent for heat treatment but other animals have been sold. The absence of legislation to control the sale of infected animals is deplored, but the majority of the local farmers appreciate the problem and endeavour to sell their animals to wholesale producers of milk who send their milk for heat treatment. Many of the local farmers who have experienced trouble with brucella infection request us to take individual cow samples when they are buying in new stock.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The most notable feature occurring in this field was the coming into operation on the 1st October, 1963, of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. The main provisions are briefly as follows :-

- (a) Meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and must not be removed from slaughterhouses until it has been inspected.
- (b) Meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. The manner of inspection, the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption and the method of marking are prescribed in detail in the Schedule to the Regulations.
- (c) Local authorities may charge for inspection and the minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from three hours to twenty four hours.

A detailed report on the implications of the new Regulations was submitted to the Health Committee. One hundred per cent meat inspection had been practised in the town for several years, although it was to be expected that more time would be involved in the work as a result of the meat stamping requirements and minor modifications to inspection techniques. The scale of charges for meat inspection were expected to recoup approximately £760 per annum based on current killing rates, and this sum is somewhat less than the estimated expenditure incurred in maintaining the service. The rates are as follows: cattle 2s. 0d. calves 6d. pigs 6d. and sheep 4d. The charges are to be reviewed in September 1964.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered in the four private slaughterhouses were inspected prior to release for human consumption. In order to maintain this system, work outside normal hours, including Sundays, was necessitated. Again there was a marked increase in the number of cattle killed compared with the 'highest' figure recorded last year - 4,312 as against 3,903. This headage rate is far above local requirements and, in fact, more meat is exported to surrounding towns than is consumed locally.

All meat and offal is, immediately after condemnation, collected by the Department, stained with green dye and later sold for manufacture into feeding meals and fertilisers. The proceeds from the sale of the meat are credited to the butcher suffering loss, whilst income from the sale of offal defrays the Corporation's handling charges. This system has worked satisfactorily and ensures proper control and satisfactory disposal of diseased meat and offals.

MEAT INSPECTION RECORD SUMMARY

	Cattle Excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
No. of animals killed	3,412	900	34	568	18,607
No. of animals inspected	3,412	900	34	568	18,607
<u>All Diseases Except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	2	1	4
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1,048	567	-	72	1,146
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	30.7%	63.1%	5.8%	11.0%	6.1%
<u>Cysticercosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	7	1	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis.	0.205%	0.11%	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION	Entire Carcases	Part Carc. Head	Lungs	Heart	Skirt	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestines	Udders	Tails	Wgt. of Meat lbs.	Wgt. of Offal lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (4,312 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	3	4	14	39	13	14	407	1144	20	7	10	3	28	1,075	9,655
<u>Calves</u> (34 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	4	2	2	-	54	-
<u>Sheep</u> (18,607 insp'd)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	4	-	4	15	4	4	296	874	4	13	4	4	-	164	843
<u>Pigs</u> (568 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	1	1	1	26	6	5	12	40	2	2	1	1	-	355	219

Weight of
Meat

lbs.

Weight of
Offal

lbs.

Weights condemned other than T.B.

1,648

10,717

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION OF WHOLE CARCASSES

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Immaturity	-	1	-	-
Pathological Emaciation	1	-	1	-
Bi-lateral Hydronephrosis	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Fevered	1	1	-	-
Oedematous and Immature	-	-	3	-
Acute Pyaemia	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	2	4	1

Post Mortem Data Concerning Cystercercosis

Cyst Location	No. of Cases	No. of Cysts	Type of Cyst	
			Viabie	Non-viabie
Head only	7	9	8	1
Head & Heart	1	8	5	3

Three applications for licences to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep and pigs under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted during the year.

Thirteen inspections were also made for the purpose of inspecting food at retailer's premises and the following articles were condemned :-

Meat, tinned	476 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Fish, tinned	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Meat, cooked	195 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Milk, evaporated, tinned	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit, tinned	42 lbs.	Soup tinned	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Veg., tinned	38 lbs.	Cream, tinned	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Tomato Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Cheese Spread	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Rice Pudding, tinned	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Cooking Oil	2 bottles.

FOOD PREMISES

Seventeen inspections of food premises were carried out. Owing to the pressure of other work, mainly housing, it was not possible to devote sufficient time to this aspect of environmental health.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows :-

1. General grocers and provision dealers	143
2. Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	31
3. Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	4
4. Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.	42
5. Bakers and/or confectioners	37
6. Fried fish shops	30
7. Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	29
8. Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments.. ..	99
6 Others	4

ICE CREAM

There are three manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, two of whom use the hot-mix method and one the cold-mix method. In only one instance is the production carried out on a large scale, the others are small traders and shopkeepers manufacturing for their own requirements. The details of registrations at the end of the year were as follows :-

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
1. Manufacturing retailers	2	1
2. Retail Vendors - pre-packed	119	-
- loose	2	-
- pre-packed and loose	4	-

127	1
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Generally speaking, inspection of the premises on the previous page revealed that the relevant Acts and Regulations, together with the adopted Lancashire County Council's Codes of Practice, were being satisfactorily observed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council undertake the sampling of food for quality, assistance being rendered by this Department as required. Doctor S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following information :-

A total of 125 samples was obtained, consisting of 79 samples of milk and 46 others comprising :-

1 Tomato puree, canned	1 Sweets
1 Tapioca	1 Coffee extract, dry
1 Canned tomatoes	1 Canned vegetables
1 Zinc ointment B.P.	2 Olive oil
2 Cake mix	2 Cheese
2 Dripping	2 Tea
1 Condensed milk	1 Canned fruit
1 Fish paste	1 Potted fish
1 Sauce powder	2 Soft drinks
1 Semolina	1 Cornflour
2 Sugar	1 Gees linctus B.P.C.
1 Compound ferrous sulphate tablets	1 Seidlitz powders B.P.C.
1 Sauce	1 Canned chipped potatoes
1 Jam	2 Ground almonds
1 Salami	1 Arrowroot
3 Dried fruit	1 Shedded suet
1 Carraway seeds	1 Xmas pudding
1 Throat pastilles	1 Cake decorations.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Results of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.85%, therefore 5% deficient in fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 2.6% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal milk	Contained 7.5 parts by volume of moist dirt per 100,000 parts by volume of the sample, also two fragments of clinker weighing 43 mgms.	Legal proceedings instituted. Farmer fined £6. and ordered to pay £12.12.0d. costs.
1 Formal milk	Contained 4.5 parts by volume of moist dirt per 100,000 parts by volume of the sample.	
1 Formal milk	Contained 2.5 parts by volume of moist dirt per 100,000 parts by volume of the sample.	
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.05 international units antibiotic per ml.	Vendor interviewed and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Soft drink	The sample had an unpleasant taste due to the presence of 1.3 parts per million of paraffin in the drink, and 4 mgms. of paraffin on the rubber sealing ring in the stopper. No other ingredient likely to cause illness detected.	Complainant informed and manufacturer cautioned.
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 5.8% extraneous water.	Further sample taken.
1 Formal milk	Contained 9.6% extraneous water. Deficient 9.6% solids-not-fat.	Legal proceedings pending.
1 Formal milk	Contained 15.2% extraneous water. Deficient 15.2 solids-not-fat.	
1 Formal milk	Deficient 1.6% fat. The freezing point indicated presence of 1.3% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.5% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Functions with regard to the above Act, which are administered by the Health Committee, are carried out by the Police. I am indebted to Supt. J. A. Parrott for details of the work carried out by his officers during 1963.

Number of cases of Foot and Mouth Disease	Nil
Number of cases of Anthrax	Nil
Number of cases of Fowl Pest	7
Number of cases of Swine Fever	Nil
Number of Sheep Scab	Nil
Number of notices of intention to Sheep Dip	Nil

Movement Licences issued in connection with :-

Animals landed from Ireland, etc.	Nil
Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938	Nil
Sheep Scab Order, 1938	Nil
Swine Fever Order, 1938	689
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	Nil
Anthrax Order, 1938	Nil

A total of five hours has been spent in visiting premises and making enquiries in connection with Fowl Pest, and a total of six hours has been spent in making inspections of vehicles and records under the Transit of Animals Order and Movement of Animals (Records) Order.

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